



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

much to our comfort and rendered the peculiar diseases propagated by mosquitoes an impossibility.

"But in this matter unceasing vigilance is the price of safety. The Marine-Hospital Service is as energetic in killing mosquitoes now as it was when death-dealing pestilence was abroad in Laredo. It is as necessary to cooperate with them—labor with them—as it was months ago. The city is now safe from disease. Let every citizen use his utmost endeavors to keep it safe by continuing to work with that band of faithful workers—the Marine-Hospital Service."

Inspection of Benavides, Piedras Pintas, and Corpus Christi, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McGregor reports to Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson as follows:

BENAVIDES, TEX., *May 21, 1904.*

There are no cases of fever [at Benavides] at the present time. Mosquitoes and larvæ are plentiful. Measles has been prevalent here for several months.

Last year, in November and December, "dengue" prevailed in epidemic form, with 3 deaths. One Mexican, Vasquez by name, was sick three days; got up from his bed and ate a hearty meal; died a few hours afterwards. Two others died under similar circumstances, who people here believe were suffering from yellow fever. There were probably other cases.

Piedras Pintas is reported free from sickness.

BENAVIDES, TEX., *May 23, 1904.*

I visited Corpus Christi Sunday, meeting the physicians and many of the citizens. All are pleased that the Service has undertaken the destruction of the mosquitoes and promise me their hearty cooperation in the work. I told them I would go there Thursday or Friday and address them in mass meeting on the subject. They will organize to assist in every way.

I shall leave for San Diego in the morning, after inspecting 146 houses in this place, and of which number it is desired to fumigate about 40.

Inspection of San Diego, Tex.

SAN DIEGO, TEX., *May 25, 1904.*

I arrived here yesterday and established camp.

San Diego is a town of 2,200 inhabitants, situated on the San Diego Creek. The water supply is from deep wells and cisterns. Mosquitoes are plentiful and the sanitary conditions bad, owing to the many puddles and mudholes that remain in the streets after rains.

Last night I addressed a large audience in the court-house. I spoke upon the necessity of cleaning up, filling and oiling all mud and water holes, and systematic war upon the mosquitoes and larvæ, which are so abundant. The leading citizens and ladies of the place were present and all showed a deep interest in the matter, promising to go to work at once. I will see the county commissioners to-day and urge them to adopt more thorough measures throughout the county.

My work would be very much facilitated if I had a stereopticon

and slides showing the larvæ and mosquito in different stages of development for the especial education of women and children, who are the most efficient workers.

I shall go to Corpus Christi to-morrow to address the people there.

Judge J. O. Luby has been of great assistance to me here, and County Judge S. H. Woods will do everything to facilitate my work.

We have inspected to date 92 houses and oiled 46 water containers, as well as several outlying water tanks.

A considerable number of people desire fumigation of their houses. The people generally are going to work, cleaning and preparing for antimosquito crusades.

I shall make a list of houses for fumigation, and report when complete.

Bad sanitary conditions at Devine, Tex.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Cock reports to Passed Assistant Surgeon Richardson as follows:

DEVINE, TEX., *May 22, 1904.*

I have begun, with the entire force, to oil ponds and tanks in this place. The sanitary condition of Devine is exceedingly bad. *Stegomyia* and *anopheles* are abundant, and breeding places numerous. Malaria is rife here at present; jaundice common. Citizens complain of the railroad depot and cotton platform; the excavations under both hold water and filth, and are ideal breeding places for mosquitoes. Lagoons are numerous on the railroad right of way in the town proper.

Two days' work with the section gang could drain and fill up these places. As long as they exist under the present conditions they will be a serious menace to public health, and will no doubt cost several lives annually. Many cases of malaria now occur in the neighborhood of these pest holes. The railroad water-tank men claim they have instructions to oil tanks at pumping stations only. I would respectfully suggest that you use all means at your command to have this nuisance abated at once.

I have some reasons to fear that yellow fever has been harbored and kept alive through the winter season at certain ranches, among the Mexicans, within a radius of 30 miles of this place—principally in Atascosa County—and I shall investigate these ranches closely at the earliest opportunity.

DEVINE, TEX., *May 25, 1904.*

Three barrels of sulphur were received Monday, and our work is progressing well.

In view of the fact that there is considerable sickness (fevers) in this vicinity at the present time, as also to the further fact that this town was infected last season with yellow fever, I deem it necessary to disinfect as thoroughly as possible. This will doubtless require more material than we have at present.

I expect to reinspect Moore, also to inspect Castroville, Benton, and La Coste, by team, from this point.

I have tested for albumin in several cases here, in Doctor Moffet's practice, but so far have found none.

I learn that there are some suspicious cases on the San Marcos River, between the latter town and Luling, to the extent that several physicians in that section have ceased to give quinine for eight or ten days.